properly looked into with so much attention as in taluks in which the Amildars are vested with magisterial powers. It is therefore requested that Amildars may be permitted to exercise magisterial powers.

(2) The indifferent attitude of the villagers to the advice of the revenue authorities to evacuate their villages as soon as rats begin to die, is fraught with much danger. This indifference on the part of the villagers is due to the fact that the Amildars here are prevented from exercising magisterial powers. It is therefore prayed in the interests of sanitation and public safety that the Amildars may be invested with magisterial powers early.

Per contra.

(*b*) & (*c*) Relieving Amildars of magisterial powers.

(*b*) Messrs. B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam Municipality; S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga Municipality.

(*b*) It is necessary to relieve Amildars of magisterial powers for various reasons.

(1) The duties of Amildars being multifarious, they cannot find time to do justice to every branch of the work they are entrusted with.

(2) The Amildars as the heads of police would have seen police diaries and have given instructions to the investigating officer and as such it is difficult for them to divest themselves of the impression that they may have formed during the stage of the investigation.

(3) Applications for transfer of cases from the file of Amildars are constantly made on the ground of their having been concerned in one way or the other with the police investigation or with some sort of local enquiry or knowledge.

(4) If it is considered absolutely necessary that the Amildars are to be magistrates, they may be allowed to try only non-cognizable cases.

(*c*) Messrs. Shankaranarayana Rao, Nagar Sabha; and K. Krishnamurti Rao, Magadi taluk.

(*c*) To enable the Amildars to exercise effective supervision over the taluk police and to attend properly to their multifarious duties, it is necessary to divest them of their magisterial functions and appoint separate magistrates. A beginning may be made by grouping two or three taluks and appointing a whole-time magistrate for the group to hold the courts at convenient places in each taluk for a definite period in each month.

Reply of Government.—Government have no idea of relieving Amildars of magisterial powers or altering the existing practice.

SUBJECT NO. 36.

Amildars to be invested with summary powers to punish violations of Village Sanitation Rules.

Mr. V. Raghavachar, Mysore taluk

Summary of discussion.—In villages the ryots are in the habit of opening drains and dung pits, besides committing other acts of nuisance very close to their villages, rendering the place quite unhealthy. To prevent this, it is necessary that Amildars should be invested, as of old,

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with summary powers to fine to an extent of Rs. 2 in such cases. The Municipal Regulation does not confer this power on Amildars.

Reply of Government.—The Village Sanitation Regulations confers the necessary powers and this is deemed sufficient.

Withdrawn.

SUBJECT NO. 37.

Civil jurisdiction to Amildars.

Mr. Venkatachar, Hole-Narsipur taluk.

SUBJECT NO. 38.

District and Subordinate Judges to hear appeals against the judgments of 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates.

Mr. K. S. Santanam Iyengar, Closepet Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—The criminal appeals against the judgments of 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates at present lie to the District Magistrates. These may be made to be heard by the District Judges or Sub-Judges according as the location of these Courts near the taluk headquarters may permit. Selected Munsiff Magistrates or Assistant Commissioners with civil powers may be empowered to hear appeals.

Reply of Government.—Recorded.

SUBJECT NO. 39.

Appointment of Honorary Magistrates in taluks.

Mr. Gundappa, Magadi taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The criminal work in taluks cannot be coped with by the Amildars owing to their other heavy work. Instead of separating this work from the Amildars, Bench Magistrates may be appointed for each taluk to relieve the Amildars from a part of this work. Out of the 81 Assistant Commissioners in service in the State, 68 may be placed in charge of the 68 taluks for attending to the appeal cases and controlling the work in Police, Excise, Forest and other departments. The remaining Assistant Commissioners may be utilized for the Secretariat work. This arrangement will help the speedy disposal of cases and save people from unnecessary worry and expense.

Reply of Government.—Recorded.

SUBJECT NO. 40.

A Stationary Magistrate for taluks where the civil and criminal files are heavy.

(*a*) Messrs. Baji Rao Sindhe, Kankanhalli taluk; (*b*) Valahatti Devappa, Gundlupet taluk; (*c*) Santanam Iyengar, Closepet Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) In places where both the revenue and criminal files are heavy, the Amildars find it difficult to attend to both satisfactorily. The transfer of the criminal work to Munsiffs available near at hand will only impede the disposal of the heavy file of civil cases with them. To avoid inconvenience in all such places where both the files are heavy, a Stationary Magistrate may be appointed to look after the criminal work.

(*b*) When Amildars go on circuit they have to adjourn criminal cases to the great inconvenience of the litigant public. To avoid this Stationary Magistrates may